Business Nonces.

Sil.K HATS,

Unequaled in style, quality, and beauty of finish.

Terratus. Hatter.

No. loop Brondway.

CAPS,
of the most approved styles, together with Chorn Have or various patterns, designed for Nich Arranta, No. 386: Broadway.

SOFT HATS,

Of French and domestic manufacture, adapted to all spea.

Territol, Hatier,

No. 368 Broadway.

WARM WEATHER NOVELTIES.

KNOX, No. 512 Breadway, will introduce to-day a new Straw flat for young men, entitled "The Savox,"
and an elegant short-map Brayers. Both of these originals are drawing attention.

LEARY & Co.'s Successors, Hunt & Dusen. HEREV. cell the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful styles of Summer Hars. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Aster House.

CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS for Summer.
Every quality and style can be found at GENIN's, No. 518 Broadway. Gentlemen wanting a dress SUMMER HAT are invited to examine the Biscox Braves, introduced by GRNIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Only at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, can be had The Jenno Har for young men.

THE SAVOY HAT.

THE SHORT-NAP PRABE CASTOR.
AT JAMES'S, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

THE SAVOY HAT.

THE SUMER HAT FOR 1960. AT MEALIU'S, NO. 416 BROADWAY.

DAVIDS'S SUMMER STYLES, No. 2994 Broadway. THE SAVOY HAT-A NEW STRAW FOR YOUNG I

"THE SAVOY HAT"-A new Straw Hat for young mer. Also, the elegant short-map Beaver Hat will be issued To-Dax, by DeNiar & Co., 5theav. Flotel, and No. 557 Breadway.

HATS and CAPS, for Gents and Children—The largest and most elegant variety in this city. Beautiful Straw Goods for Misses and Children.

KELLOGO No. 331 Canal st. DRESS BLACK FROCK COATS, \$4 50 to \$18.

SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, \$7 to \$16.

GRO. A. HUNTER & Co., Mammoth Clothdag Warehouse.

Nos. 230 and 232 Bowery FINE BOOTS, GAITERS, and SHOES, for Gentle-

men and Boys, of superior quality, being all customer-made, as offered at moderate prices, by Watkins, Non. 114 Fulton-st., and 367 Broadway. DIRECT FROM BOHEMIA.

An elegant assortment of Bohemian Glass Flower Tones. E. V. Haughwort & Co.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGAS.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Every Size and Quality,

At RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., N. Y.

FAMILIES going to the country, who wish to ave clothing time, and labor, should buy one of the "CALLIACT WARRIAGO MARINES." Exhibition and Salesroom, No. 494 BROADWAY.

| BROWN'S | CONICAL S-MINOTE FREEZERS, | 3 Quart. | \$2 to | 6 Quart. | \$3 50 | 4 Quart. | 4 50 | GEO. W. Brown, Manufacturer, No. 221 Pearl-st., N. Y. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

Family Sewing Machines.

The Best in Use.
No. 455 Broadway, New York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEWING-MACHINES,-GEORGE E. SLOAT & CO's CRIRGHATED ELLIPTIC LACK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWI MACHINES. G. H. COLLINS, No. 400 Broadway

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." - Tribune.
"They are the favorities for families." - Those.
Other, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript
"Is preëndicently adapted to family use."—[Pull Eve Jon
Price #30 Salesraom No 508 threadway opp. St. Nichols

\$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. \$40. FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD RAPID AND NOVELESS.
Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
AGENTS WANTED. Apply to
CERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

THE NEW STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

E. ANTHONY, No. 301 Broadway.

Catelogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials or a mateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR. GROUPS TAKEN.

B. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated SOFT SOAP .- One box makes 40 gallens best Soft Soap, by simply adding het water is i per box. Liberal discount to grocers. No. 70 Washington-st

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE, Wig and Toupee setery, No. 16 Bond st. Private sutrance for ladies. The Dye BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest erticle for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Drugglers.

A WORD TO THE AGED .- In the decline of life be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recru the strength and spirits, without cataling the exhaustion wh is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender the sged HOSTETTER'S STONE OR BITTERS as an invigorant a the sged HOSTETTER'S STONE OR BITTERS as the aged Hostmiths of its beneficial action and permanents for its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appelite, act its effect. It tones the additional modes not only to prolong it to be additionally in the second in its prime. For dysperais, oppression after esting bilious colle, which colle, spassus of the seometh, sick or nervous head-ache, chills and fever, tremess, prestruction, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the bitters are extractly recommended by thoreands who have witnessed their seperior efficacy in such

French Gold and Plated BRACELETS, GUARD CHAINS, YEST CHAINS SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS which look as well as gold and will weer for years, for sale by GRO. C. ALLES, NO. 415 Broadway, one door below Canalst., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. PRINCE S FAUTLAND AND PRINCES Compact. No temperature effects if. Absolutely incorrectible. All binds of the used. Once filling writes from six to ten hours. Pens sent punil on receipt of money. No. 1, #5, No. 2, #4 for No. 2, #8 for No. 2,

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUALE, and Provoto.

The best manufactured. Warersonis No. 506 Broadway. J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.

J. L. DROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.

J. D. Browers & Co. have Resource their Scale Depot from No. 254 Water-at to No. 16 hecaman-at, near Nassan-at, where they are prepared to furnish Scales of every description, together with a full assortment of Railroad, Ship, and Hand Lantaurs. J. D. Browers & Co., No. 16 hockman-at, N. V.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Scotting Since For Children Teathing, which greatly facilitates the process of Teathing by softening the game and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sured to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and to-lief and health to your infants. Ferfectly sate in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an eld and well-tried remedy.

None genuine unless the fac simile of Curtis & Pherkins, New-York is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

The old and only article to externinate Bed Bugs, Roaches, Auts. Gurden Insects, &c., without Poison.

Exterminate Rats. Mice, and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleaned by contract. Barkus & Park, No. II Park-row, and No. 424 hrandway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of initiations.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS Are beyond doubt the most valuable remedy in the world for Increasest Consemption. Some physicians may deny their efficacy. We can produce evidence of cures, and "lacts are stubbern things." They are also truly valuable for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Piles, Nervous Discusor, Fermile Discusor, and all cases where a tonic is required. Soid by all Druggists.

Charles Widdlings & Co., Proprietors, No. 78 Williamst., New York.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from unplement taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magneria.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First-Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it as being the best in the market. For sale by the droughts and country storckeepers generally, and by the massefacturer.

Thomas J. Hissuard. Philadelphia.

J. R. BURDSALL'S

ARNICA LINIMENT

is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating regetable oil. For all the trating vegetable oil. For all the

ACHES AND PAISS
that human fiesh is helr to, it is without equal.

RESCHARTS, BELLERS, SPEAISS,
Pain in the Side or Breast, Sore Threat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDS
ALL's original article. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribuno. FOR SALW EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Codar-st. Post-Office address, Box No. 8:600.

SUPERIOR DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER, Manufactured by S. A. HUTCHINSON,
And a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS'S, No. 637 Broadway

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Pile and Fistulas originate in Costiveness, overstraining or neglected appeals of Nature. These Fills removate the Stomach and invigorate the Bowels, and with a few external applications of the Saire will enadicate the Filor. UNDERGARMENTS

FOR WARN WEATHER
Elastic, Durable, and Unsarinkable.
All sizes and qualities. Call, examine, and compare.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 25 Bowery

All sizes and qualities. Call, examine, and compare.

A QUACK EXPOSED.

A certain vender of Fills has seen fit, within a few days, t call the attention of the public to a preparation of pure iron, i the form of Fills, by stating that they who "use iron live but short time," shen it is a well known fact that man, in common with all sulmois and vegetables, centains from as one of his conpensal constituents, and as a vital element of his blood, and the great success which has attended "Morr" Ciralymark Rs syncarize." or Fills of Iron, has awakened a feeling of paleons as these Pills bid fair to supercede the vegetable universals. The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation can for the public to a few facts concerning this celebrated successful of the public to a few facts concerning this celebrated successful quarks. He has for the last quarter of a century promulgate the doctrine that disease is a unit and all the medication necessary to overcome disease, in all its phases, is a dose or two of his vegetable (translather's Universal Fills," but recently, having lost faith in the incalculable virtues of his drastic hanors, now sole proprieter of a milk-water matter, called "Lectona" Therefore, after a lapse of twenty-five years, concludes the his Pills will not cure everything, but Laction may possibly did it. The public have bot confidence in this wholesale quarkers and when an article of well known ment like Morr's "Chally gaining favor, and the sales to be hamened, the first and on completin is from a Queck Decree whose knowledge of medicin consists of compounding natures, which he does not date present to the public has begoed to the few them, and is found to be rapidly gaining favor, and the sales to be hamened, the first and on emplaint is from a Queck Decree whose knowledge of medicin consists of compounding natures, which he does not date present to the public as be one of men, for very the iron hath endered the soles of the public bare longer of men, for very the iron hath endered the sole

consists of components as his own preparations, for they are reserved to the public as his own preparations, for they are recreased and are classified under the head of "P. P. P." Pills, Potations, and Plasters. But the generous public will pity the sorrows of this poor old man, for verily the iron hath entered his son), and his "sands of life" are nearly ran out.

N. E.—As an evidence of the confidence which the proprietors of Dr. Mott's Pills of Iron have of their superior efficacy over the verifiable universal pills, they will forfiel the sum of \$5.00), on the condition that the aforesaid master of the universal Pills will crieft wike amount, if, on fair trial, Dr. Mott's Pills of Iron do not prove more efficacious and speedy in the cradication of each and every dischae that the universal vegetables of his grand-fathers are recommended for. These Pills of Iron can be obtained of all druggists, and at the principal spency. No 20 Cedarat.

RICHARD B. LOCKE & Co.,

General Agonts,

No. 20 Cedarat, New-York.

IRON.

Those who use it as a medicine, their lives are brief indeed. hile those who use BRANDRETH's PILLS live to a happy old while those who use BRANDETH'S PILLS live to a happy out age. Avoid minerals and use vegetable remedies, like BRAN-DERYH'S PILLS, which are warranted purely vegetable and inno-cent in all cases whatever; purifying the blood, they cure or moderate every kind of disease. Sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery,

WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURRON sold by all Druggists. HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES ccel any in the world. Try the one see the others, and be con acced. Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting on Wigs cdress. Chistadono, No 6 Astor House.

For BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, HEADACHE, and may unpleasant symptoms, occasi ned by a disordered stomach regularity, or other causes, Enows's Laxaviva Tagorius, of Arrasavic Lozanoms wilbe found a mild, efficacious, and pain-ble rensedy. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Harr-Dye, 50 ets,-black or brown-

est in use. Depot. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggids bin itable cutter of hair and whiskers at No. 1. Wigs-Wigs.-Persons will please call and inpeet "THE LLUSIVE Wie," with unstainable partings, and by Chineston, No. 290 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert,

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARRAHAN LEBEW? What Post-Office?
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertice must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Resigness letters for Tun Tanunum should in all cases be adsiness letters for Ten Tannonn should in all cases be ad-dressed to Horson Gunnan & Co.

C. C. & C. D. WOOLWORTH, ONAHA, Nobrasks, have the DAILT and WREELY TRIBLES for sale.

National Politics. The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois-at The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Hilmois—at the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1860—explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery: To which is added the Hon. James R. Doclittle's vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the clarge of Nullification.

Price, per copy, 4 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, \$1 25; per 1,000, \$10. If by small, one cent each must be prepaid.

Terms cash. Address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,

Cerms cash. Address Tribune Buildings, New-York

The mails for Europe by the steamship Adriatic vill close at 124 o'clock to-day.

Hicks, the pirate and triple murderer, was sen enced, vesterday, to be hung on Bedloe's Island. opposite the Battery, on the 13th of July next. He received the sentence unmoved.

Mr. Appleton, late Assistant Secretary of State, was vesterday confirmed by the United States Senate as Minister to Russin, and Mr. W. H. Trescott of South Carolina is appointed to his place in the State Department.

The Overland Pony Express, with California dates to May 18, reached St. Joseph yesterday afternoon. A party of volunteers to chastise the marauding Indians had been organized under Major Ormsby, and while proceeding toward Pyra mid Lake they were attacked by the Indians, who were lying in ambush. The engagement, which was much to the advantage of the Indians, lasted some two hours, when the ammunition of the volunteers became exhausted, and they were obliged to retreat. The Incians then came out from their biding places, and poured volley after volley upon them. Of the volunteers, 21 were known to be killed: 3 wounded; fate unknown, 43; returned alive, 38. Among the killed was Major Ormsby, Henry Meredith, a distinguished California lawyer, Mr. S. Speer, R'chard Snowdon, Mr. Arsington, Dr. Jader, Charles Dexant, James Lee, F. Johnson, Chas. McLeod, John Fleming, J. Anderson, Andrew Schealld, Mr. Kuezorwitch, John Garmbo, A. K. Elliott, W. Hawkins, Geo. Jones. Wm. McIntosh, O. McNaughton. United States troops and fresh volunteers had gone out to protect the Americans in the mountains. S. M. Williams. Secretary of the American Legation in China, the bester of a copy of the recently ratified treaty with that Empire, had arrived at San Francisco, and was to leave for Washington by the steamer of the 20th of May. The other news was not important.

The House of Representatives at Washington was the scene yesterday of another of those disgraceful brawls which have especially distinguished the present Congress. In the course of debate upon a question relating to the Covode Committee, Mr. Tappan, who, having obtained the floor, yielded it, as he had a right to do, to Mr. Train of Massachusetts. Mr. Houston of Alabama, in a most unjustifiable way objected to this arrangement, and continued talking in spite of many calls to order. When Mr. Train was able to make himself heard, he remarked that he should consider himself guilty of gross impropriety as a member and a gentleman, if he insisted on speaking when he had no right to the floor. To this perfectly justifiable remark Mr. Houston, in that bullying spirit so common with Southern members, chose to take exception, and asked if it was meant to apply to him? Mr. Train replied that what he said he meant, and should stand by it. Whereupon the other called him a disgraceful liar and scoundrel. A scene ensued which, except that blows were wanting, would be considered anywhere else a row, and one that ought to be suppressed by a squad of policemen.

House, for a violation of the rules, but offered no apology to the gentleman whom he had so grassly insulted. The only acknowledgment he will make to him, probably, will be to express through a friend a wish, which he knows will not be gratified, that they should fire pistols at each other at a distance of twelve paces.

An insult to a member of the House is an insult to the House itself, and is not atoned for till an apology is made to the member as well as to the House. Southern members are very ready to vaunt themselves as men of courage to the country by insulting men whom they very well know they can abuse without the risk of any bodily injury. Mr. Pryor chose a clergyman for one attack, and for another a man whom he thought the laws of his State would compel to forfeit his seat if he accepted a challenge. Mr. Houston singles out a quiet man from Massachusetts whom, he is sure, be may insult with impunity. The House will never assert its own dignity so long as it shows any indulgence to conduct of this sort. It ought, in such a case, to insist upon a most ample apology not only to itself, but to the member so gratuitously insulted. Should this not sufficiently meet the emergency, and any if further difficulty arises, then the next case should be remedied by a prompt motion of expulsion, and persisted in till carried, or till it is voted down. There is no other way of preserving order among a class of men who carry the manpers of the bar-room into deliberative assemblies, and who are so wanting in true courage and manliness as to hurl epithets at non-combatants which, from a sense of personal fear, they are careful never to use in their intercourse with each other.

A PARTING WORD.

I believe there was never before so near an approach to unanimity in the ranks of any great party with respect to the action of its delegates as there is this day among Republicans in approval of the doings of the Chicago Convention. I look on National Nominating Conventions as at best National evils, believing that they might and should be superseded by allowing each member of any party to vote the Electoral Ticket of that party headed by the names of the men of his choice for President and Vice-President respectively, and having all the Electors of each arry pledged to vote for those candidates whom the largest number of the voters for that party's Electors throughout the Union should thus designate as their choice; but, so long as Conventions shall be held, I believe no abler, wiser, more unselfish body of delegates from the various States will ever be assembled than that which met at Chicago and nominated Lincoln and Hamlin for the highest offices in the gift of the American People. The universal judgment, of our own party first, then of the whole American People, affirms that this nomination is a very strong one-that it practically unites the Opposition, and does not unite the Sham Democracy, as another nomination might have done. The rising enthusiasm, the substant al unanimity, and the universal confidence of success, which now pervade the ranks of the Republicans, afford the strongest assurance that the Convention nobly fulfilled the great trust confided to its hands.

A single note of discord mars the general harmony. While the delegations from the doubtful States, who insisted that Gov. Seward's nominati n would insure their and our defeat, are expressly acquitted of all blame for making such representations, with the delegates of other States who heard and heeded them, I alone am personally and violently assailed for believing those representations and acting accordingly. The Albany Ecening Journal insists not only that they were unfound-d, but that I knew them to be so-knew that the delegates from Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, did not know which candidates could and which candidates could not carry those States respectively, but that the truth was the very reverse of their convictions! And it is widely and persistently asserted, not that I was mistaken with regard to what the success of the nired, but that I wilfully deliberately sacrificed that cause to a personal pique against Gov. Seward, excited by his refusal at some time or times to further my aspirations to office! And these are those who call themselves my friends who urge n e to rest silent under these imputations lest the Cause should suffer from an untimely wrangle! To these I have only to say that, if I am to retain my present position, it is essential that I vindicate my good name; and that, whenever my true friends shall deem that of no consequence, I am very willing to seek some other vocation, wherein a general confidence in my in tegrity will not be essential.

Let us see how the case stands as between me and my assailants:

The N. Y. Times of the 25th ult, opened the warfare upon me by a long letter from its editor dated "Auburn, May 22," wherein I was specifically charged with these several offenses at Chicago, just before and during the sittings of the Republican National Convention:

1. Professing the most zealous friendship for Gov. Seward:

2. Asserting that Gov. S., if nominated, would be beaten in the State of New-York:

3. Being largely indebted to the forbearance of Gov. S., in that I was "deliberately wreaking the "revenge of a disappointed office-seeker," as I had, "nearly six years ago, privately, but distinctly, repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. Seward, and menaced him with " his hostility wherever it could be made most effective, " for the arowed reason that Gov. S. had never aided or advised his elevation to office!"

-To these grave criminations, I promptly responded, contradicting them in general and in detail, and challenging the production of any evidence sustaining them. Has any been offered? The first has been abandoned, without even an

attempt to sustain it.

The second, wholly unsustained, has been disproved by the testimony of Gen. Webb, one of my assailants, who states, as a matter of complaint against me, that-in answer to their inquiries based on his allegation that this State would be endangered if not lost by the nomination of another than Gov. Seward-I assured the New-Hampshire Delegation that another candidate would poll twenty thousand more votes in this State than Gov. S. No single instance has been or can be hunted up in which I told any delegation at Chicago that the nomination of Gov. Seward would cause the loss of this State to the Republicans.

To the third and main charge I replied in substance-This can only refer to a private letter which I did write to Gov. Seward in November, 1854; and, as that letter has been repeatedly shown or used to my prejudice, I demand it for immediate publication in every edition of THE TRIB-UNE. I cannot discuss its contents while my as-

my general recollection of its drift and character; but I am very sure that I never asked Gov. Sew ard to support me for any office, and never threatened him with opposition on my part to his own further advancement. But let us have the letter published, and then every one can judge for himself how far it justifies the imputations based upon it.

My request-reiterated in a private application made to Gov. Seward in this City, by a well-authenticated messenger, on the evening of the 28th ult.-has been refused, though The Times, The Courier and Enquirer, and The Evening Journal have affirmed my right to reclaim my own letter for publication. I have not seen that letter since I sent it in November, 1854, and have relinquished all expectation of ever seeing it again, although I have been informed that copies of it are in the hands of at least two persons in this city. But no matter: the simple fact that it is persistently withheld from me must suffice to assure the public that it has been grossly misrepresented to my prejudice by my assailants-that it utterly fails to sustain their inculpations-and there I am content to let it rest. I still demand that letter-I desire to publish it restatim-but I am not permitted, not enabled to do it-and there I am constrained to And here let me simply explain that, in asking for

my own letter instead of a copy, I certainly implied no doubt of the good faith with which a copy would be made. But my handwriting is not so perspicnous as it might be or as I wish it was, and I pre fer to print what I actually wrote rather than what some transcriber may fairly and honestly suppose I wrote. I have known instances in which the difference between these two was material, and I choose to be safe. The Albany Journal has broadly asserted that I

exclaimed, on the pomination of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, "Now I am even with Gov. Seward!" I expressly, peremptorily contradicted this. The N. Y. Times copied the charge the day after I had contradicted it, but neither then nor at any time has it taken any notice of the contradiction! The Journol, though it has noticed my contradiction, adduces no authority for nor any evidence to support its charge!

The Journal, I understand (for, having been absent in New-England for the last four days, I have not seen its later remarks), says that this controversy shall not be protracted through its instrumentality. But The Journal must be aware that its attack upon me, like that of The Times, was wholly unprovoked, unless it be held that I had no right to support any other candidate for President than Gov. Seward. Mr. Weed cannot have forgotter that, six months ago, I expressed to him my conviction that Gov. S. could not be elected President in 1860; and, though he dissented from my view of the matter-as it was his perfect right to do-he did not intimate a doubt of my sincerity and good faith. Yet it is The Journal which now accuses me of being governed by personal resentment in my course at Chicago-as giving reasons for my course which were but pretexts-and complains that my hostility to Gov. Seward should have been around. Is this language calculated to restore concord? Are such imputations calculated to strengthen, not weaken, blows aimed at the common adversary? The public will judge. I have attended one National Convention, at

which I cooperated with Mr. Weed against the candidate unquestionably preferred by a plurality of the delegates and of our party; and another wherein he triumphed, and I was badly beaten. "Disinterested" as some of my defamers have volunteered to declare me-or rather, to assert unwarrantably that I claim to be-I do not pretend to like defeat; and I especially disliked it then, when I thought principle was sacrificed to a mistaken expediency-yet I never assailed his motives nor questioned his integrity in the premises. He has now been beaten for the first time in a National Convention; and I submit that his behavior under the discipline has not been edifying.

The Times justifies its attacks as follows: It was the right of the public to know whether this action a the part of Mr. Greeley was prompted solely by a regard for e public good, or by a desire to avenge personal and priva appointments which he had charged to the account of Go We stated that the latter was the fact-that M Greeley had long since declared his rescutment of such allege neglect, and abjured all further political connection with the serson whom he held responsible for it. This ends the matter to far as we are concerned—especially as the main part of the o far as we are concerned-especially as the main part of the illegation is admitted, by Mr. Greeley himself, to be substan-

-Of course, there is but one person on earth who can know what motive "prompted" my course at Chicago; and he positively pronounces the above an atrocious calumny. Even if I had ever threatened Gov. Seward with hostility, as The Times has broadly asserted, that fact would at best only afford a presumption that I was actuated by such hostility at Chicago. But I have "ad-" mitted" no "main part of the allegation" of The Times, and I again challenge the production of any evidence in its support. If my letter is the testimony relied on, why am I not enabled to pub-H. G.

CUBA AND THE SLAVE-TRADE. The Journal of Commerce expresses the opinio

that the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by the United States holds out the only method likely to be effective and complete of suppressing the importation of slaves into that island. It admits that there are many serious objections to the annexation of Cuba, but, viewing it as the "end and "final break-down of the African slave-trade," seems inclined to look upon that measure with a certain degree of favor. We hope, however, that before relinquishing its objection to the acquisition of Cuba, in the expectation that the African slave-trade to that island will thereby be at once extinguished, The Journal of Commerce will give the subject a little further consideration. To say that the Spanish Government "continues to en-" courage the importation of Africans into Caba," and to ascribe the continuance of that traffic to that fact, is pressing the point rather further than facts will warrant. The Spanish Government has made the importation of Africans a criminal offense, and has subjected imported Africans to seizure. There is no open encouragement of the traffic; on the contrary, instances from time to time occur of the actual enforcement of the laws against it. The great difficulty is that the Spanish officials wink at the violation of those laws, and that the slave-traders obtain impunity by paying a high price for it. To what extent would the transfer of Cuba to

the United States charge this state of things? Experience here is New-York tends to show that United States officials might be induced to wink at the traffic by the same means which proves so effectual with Spanish officials. As to "the great demand for negro labor," and the "avarice and cupidity of Northern ship masters and shipowners," which The Journal of Commerce recognizes as placing very serious obstacles in the way

likely to be diminished by the amexation of Cuba? Of the other hand, the rush of American adventurers to the island, and the setting on foot of new enterprises by speculators acxious to corich themselves, would tend to increase the demand for slaves; while say authority which the United States might possess would be otterly powerless to enforce the law against the general sentiment in favor of the continuance of the trade.

What has happened in the case of the yacht Wanderer, and the cargo of slaves which that vessel imported from the coast of Africa, abundantly shows how little the United States Govern ment would be likely to accomplish against the prevailing sentiment of the island. The United States Government has not succeeded in laying its bands upon a single one of those Africans imported in the Wanderer, and of all the numerous prosecutions instituted against persons charged with being concerned in the importation, or with purchasing and holding the imported Africans, not one has yet come to anything, nor is likely to do so. What reason is there to suppose that the United States Government would prove any more successful in seizing imported Africans in Caba, or in bringing to punishment the parties concerned in the importation, than it has proved itself to be in Georgia and South Carolina? Cuba, as a State or two States of this Union,

would have legislatures of her own, Presidential votes to give, and a representation in Congress. Considering how powerful the slave-trading interest is in that island, it would be sure to control the State Legislatures which, under that influence, would very likely put themselves in direct opposition to the enforcement of the laws against the slavetrade. The Cuba Senators and representatives in Congress would join and strengthen the party recently sprung up at the South, which denies that Congress has any constitutional authority for probibiting the importation of slaves from Africa. So far from putting down the importation of slaves into Cuba, we might find ourselves obliged to struggle against the legalization of the traffic and the open establishment of African slave markets not merely in Havana and Matanzas, but in Motile and New-Orleans.

However we may find fault with the Spanish Government for not enforcing its laws for the suppression of the slave-trade, could we reasonably expect to be able to do in Cuba what we find ourselves unable to do in Georgia and South Carolina not to say in New-York? Our Government might have the will which the Spanish authorities lack, though, if the Democratic party is to continue in power, even that might be open to question; but t certainly would not have anything like the power which the existing system of government puts into the bands of the Spanish authorities. Should the Spanish Government really choose to do so, there can be little doubt that it would find the means to put a stop to the importation of slaves. That importation has been stopped in Brazil, and there seems to be no reason why, with the despotic powers which the Governor-General of Cuba possesses, this same thing should not be done there. But under our form of government it hardly seems possible to enforce upon any State any law to which the majority of the inhabitants are warmly opposed. There is no instance in our history of any such thing being done, and we doubt very much, if Cuba were annexed, that the suppression of the slave-trade to that island would furnish the first instance of it.

NEW-JERSEY INFECTED.

The letter from a New-Jersey correspondent, which will be found in another column, will be read with deep interest by farmers in that State. It seems that a disease which is supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia has been active in the town of Chatham and in the vicinity of Newark since the Summer of 1858, during which time twenty-four deaths have occurred at the former and five at the latter place. Worse than this, a lot of infected cattle were sent last month to a pasture range in Morris County, where, if the disease be really of the contagious character which it is supposed to be, many hundred head of stock are liable to become diseased, and thus perbaps the whole State be ravaged within the year. This New-Jersey disease differs from that in Massachusetts, apparently in the fact that a reasonable proportion of cures, to the number of cases, have been made, whereas in the latter State the disease seems to have completely baffled all medical treatment. New-Jersey has become infected by young stock from our metropolitan drove-yards, which at the time of purchase were in apparent health. As they were purchased here some time before the Chenery animals reached Boston, the infection is clearly not due to their malignant influence, but to another cause. We believe that in the crowded stables of the distilleries, which reek with filth of the most abominable nature, and in which no provision is made for ventilation or comfort, pleuro-pneumonia of a malignant type is bred; and investigation may ultimately show that these young calves were infected by contact with diseased distillery cattle. At all events, since this disease has been hatched in stables similarly managed in Holland, and spread thence to the farms adjacent, we think the Sanitary Board of this City should act in concert with the proprietors of the drove-yards in taking measures to prevent the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia from distillery stables or elsewhere among the droves at Bull's

What New-Jersey must do to protect herself and her neighbors in this juncture, seems to us plain. The other day we auggested that her Legislature, and those of certain other States, should send competent medical commissioners to Massachusetts, to investigate the disease, and report to their several Legislatures what precautions are requisite to protect their States. The Massachusetts Medical Society, at their annual business meeting in Boston on Wednesday, unanimously agreed to urge upon the Legislature the establishment of a Scientific Commission to investigate the real nature and possible remedies for pleuro-pneumonia. We hope this proposition will be acceded to; and we saggest that Commissioners from other States should act with those chosen for Massachusetts as a sort of Medical Congress. The New-Jersey Executive should, without a moment's delay, appoint a competent medical Commissioner to examine with care not only the cases of Mr. Lum's and Mr. Johnson's herds, but all the stock, so far as possible, with which they are known to have been brought in contact. Should the fears of our correspondent be reasonable, and the diagnosis of Dr. Gryce be correct, there can be no doubt that many hundred infected animals are now ranging at large on the upinclosed lands about Newfoundland. Before sending to ascertain the condition of the cattle there, it will be well to decide definitely whether the Johnson animals were really suffering from Mr. Houston, at length, asked pardon of the sailants have free access to it and I am confined to of the suppression of the traffic, would they be pleuro-pneumonia, or from some other disease,

which, though not so malignant, is still a "counter-" feit presentment" of the real maindy.

We have no sympathy with those who complain against the stringent measures resorted to in Massachusetts to stop the contagion at the public exnense, since the matter could and would be as well done if left-to use the words of a remonstrance presented to the Legislature by F. W. Bird and eighteen others-" to intelligent individual inter-"ests." It is neither for the general nor for individual interests that the cattle of the whole State and of thee untry at large should be infected with disease while such persons are experimenting on their beasts with a few shillings worth of quack medicines, in the hope of avoiding the necessity of killing disensed animals, and of protecting those not yet attacked. In a great emergency, when the public interest is at stake, the most effectual and justant remedies must be applied, for the protection of the whole community, notwithstanding the loss which necessarily follows to individuals in the destruction of valuable cattle.

PRYOR IN A NEW ATTITUDE. Whether Truth lies at the bottom of a well or

lurks in wine, it is clear that she sees the light occasionally, even at Washington. Her latest appearance there has been startling. Mr. Roger A. Pryor, the ornate and sometime duelling Virginian, a Democrat from the start of life-" the representative of one hundred thousand freemen of this country," and of negroes not a fewthough he doesn't mention that-did, on Thursday, seize neglected Truth, and drag her almost by the hair of her head upon the floor of the American Congress. Whether the motive was an inbern love of purity, or a desire to stand before the country north of the line in a more satisfactory position than he has held since his recent attempt to commit a duel; whether an irrepressible impulse to hit some one came over him, or whether he was touched by that madness which the gods are sending on the Democratic party previous to its destruction, no one can say. The result is plain, The Hall of Representatives has heard distinct words; words all the more dumaging because they are true-all the more cutting because they come from the lips of a friend, yet have a sting.

With perfect deliberation, and seemingly as quietly as if he were saying that the season was dry, Mr. Pryor stated that the President had winked at the giving, or had actually presided at the distribution, to gaping partisans of \$30,000 of the public money. It would have been at least humane for the Virginian to have given Republican evidence for this statement; then the Executive Head could have pretended to disbelieve it, saying that it came from men prejudiced on the wrong side. But, with a murderous purpose, he threw overboard the entire Covode Committee with all its evidence; he would have none of that, and touching it he spoke contemptuously. He would not even quote the words of Wendell. He went to the testimony of a Democratic office-holder, "given "before a Democratic Committee of a Democratic "Senate." Thus was the nail clinched. Well may Mr. Buchanan cover his head in his mantle, and in gloom give up the official ghost.

When thieves fall out honest men come by their own, saith the proverb. It is very well for the horest men, but not at all creditable to the thieves. This outbreak of Mr. Pryor's discloses no new facts concerning the corruption in high places. But it does most clearly show that the tale of this corruption is known to be true, has long been known to be true, by the partisans of the President. They have, nevertheless, not only kept silence, but they have charged the party of the Opposition with malice and lying when the evil courses of the Government have been spoken of. In their speeches and letters-and there have been many of them-the Administration was ever spotless; all else black. Who can now imagine, if they were once charitable enough to believe it. that these men have not long known of the corruptions now coming to the light, and receiving the denunciations even of Mr. Pryor of Virginia?

For years keening up a political show of honor among its members, the Democratic party has done its best to conceal the booty and to hoodwink the plundered. Now, falling out, they sacrifice themselves to their desire for revenge, and the daylight flashes upon the secret board. So it is, and so it will be. Republicans have only to do their duty, and the result is certain. The right will come uppermost, and at a day not distant we may hope to see honesty prevail, even at the National Capital.

Mr. Pryor counts too steadily on the success of his party when he says that he sees no prospect of anything better at Washington, "I have no "hope," says he, "that the Administration which will succeed the present one, will be a more honest one than this, I fear, at least, that it will not "he as honest as the one now in power." He is quite too despondent; nor is he clear-sighted. Without a great stretch of the mental vision, he could see an Administration with an Honest Man at its head, which will provoke no investigating committees, but will be at all times prepared for the truth from friend or foe. For Mr. Pryor's effort to widen the door before the entrance of this coming Executive, he should have the thanks of all earnest Republicars, receiving therewith a cordial invitation to continue his work.

THE FARMERS PROSPECTS.

Having traveled, within the last three weeks, over a pretty wide extent of country, stretching from Lake Michigan in the West to the Merrimae River in the East, making frequent inquiries with respect to the growing crops, we submit the follow-

ing conclusions: The Spring, though April was unusually cold, has been very favorable to plowing, sowing, and planting, so that an unusual breacth of land has been devoted to Grain and Vegetables almost universally. Of Winter Wheat, the breadth sown is but moderate, but we think it never looked better at this senson throughout Western New-York, Northern Ohio, and Indiana, Michigan, &c., than now. In Southern Indiana and Illinois, we understand, it looks very differently, having been extensively Winter-killed. Spring Wheat and Oats have been extensively sown, but it is yet too early to peak of their probable barvest. Rye is always widely sown at the East, but now looks badlyhin, weak, and uneven-owing to the long prevaence of drouth. The rains of this week will improve it, but there can hardly be an average crop. Of Indian Corn there is a great breadth planted; rost only can hereafter prevent a fair if not large vield.

Grass has been looking badly, especially at the East, owing to the almost total absence of rain for several weeks. There is probably less grass on the ground in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts than on any previous 1st of June for half a century. But the rains of Wedne day evening,